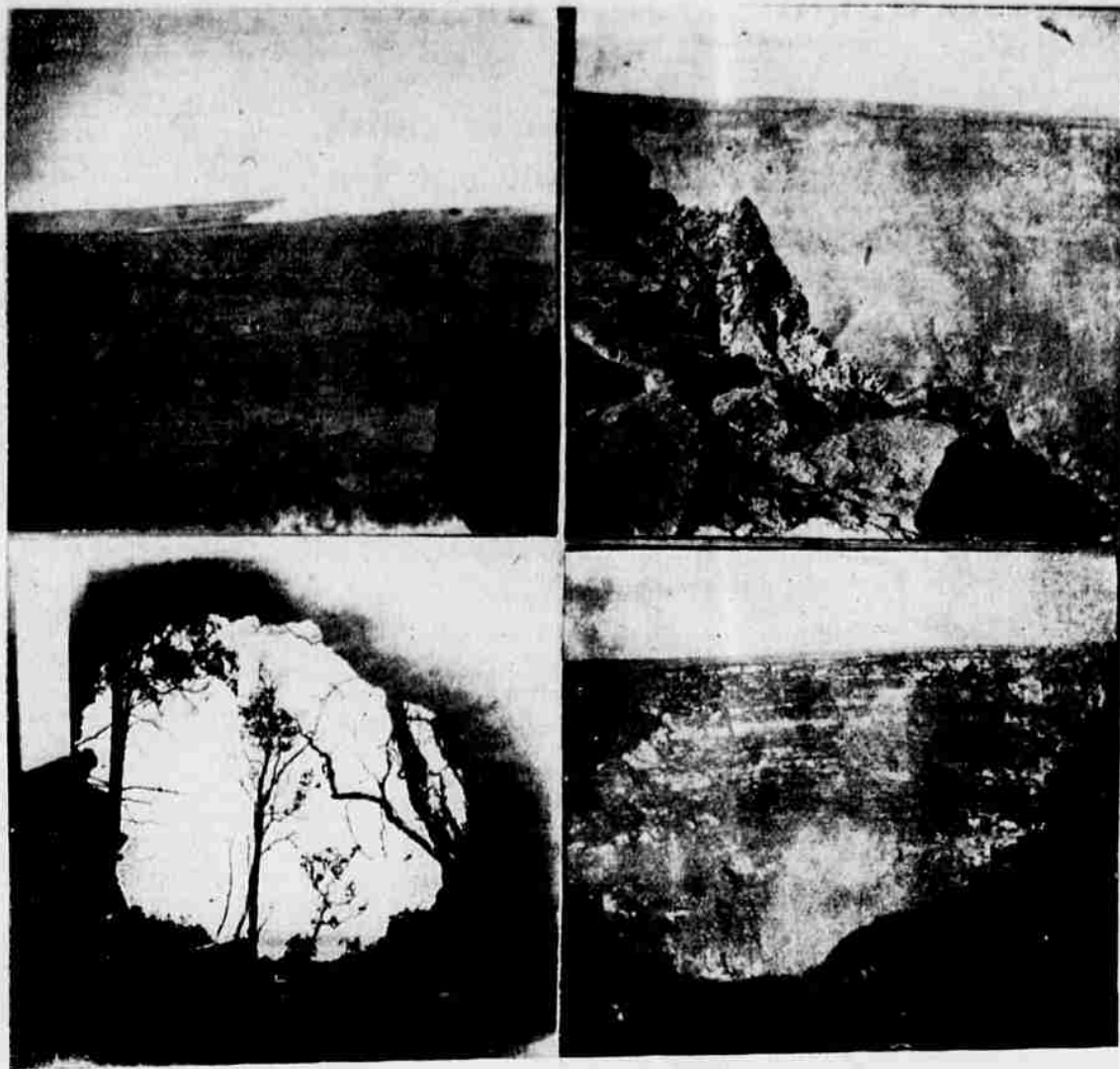


KILAUEA SHOWS SIGNS OF ERUPTION.

SMOKE ISSUING FROM KILAUEA.

CRATER DEVOID OF SMOKE.



CAVE FROM WHICH LAVA FLOWED INTO PUNA.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PIT.

(Photo by W. D. Westervelt.)

Will history repeat itself with relation to the recent disappearance of smoke and steam from Kilauea volcano and an eruption with a flow of lava ensue? A minute study of the eruptions in former years indicate that whenever smoke and steam have failed to issue from the deep chasm of Halemaumau, it portends an outbreak. The unusual number of earthquakes which have recently been felt in Kau district on the island of Hawaii as well as in Honolulu, the last shock being felt here less than a week ago, brings to mind similar occurrences in Kilauea in former times.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt, who has just returned from a visit to Kilauea, studied the crater day after day, taking a large number of photographs in which are portrayed dense volumes of smoke rising from the pit. Other photographs taken a few days later show no signs of smoke, although Mr. Westervelt says that occasional puffs of steam rise from some of the cracks. As far as he could peer down into the pit there was to be seen only the jiggling, tremulous movement of hot air.

From a drawing made of the crater in its present form it has now assumed the appearance of a funnel the small end downward, with shelves opening toward the interior just below the rim.

In the year 1840 Hillebrand makes the first mention of the disappearance of smoke and shortly after this was noticed there was an eruption, and a flow of lava travelled over Puna to the sea. On April 18, 1868, the smoke disappeared and shortly afterward there was an underground flow of lava which came out near Kahuku, Kau. Again in 1880 the same thing occurred and a flow of lava started off which threatened to invade the town of Hilo. Fire disappeared from the bottomless pit for a week or more. Another similar occurrence took place in 1886, followed by earthquakes and an underground flow of lava. In 1891 after a disappearance of fire and smoke the crater became exceedingly active. Just where the flow of lava went or by what means it freed itself is not known, but it is supposed to have taken an underground route to the sea. In 1893 the pit filled up, no smoke was to be seen, and an eruption followed. In 1894 the lake sank and no smoke was visible.

Most of the disappearances of smoke have been brought to the attention of observers in the months of April, May, June and July.

A writer describing the appearance of Kilauea in 1898 says: "We made a circuit of the crater and found not a trace of liquid lava. The vast cliffs, rising in beetling sternness, gave the place an appearance of frightful desolation. Steam could be seen rising from most parts of the crater and mineral gases were perceptible."

Rev. Mr. Westervelt states that this is about the present condition of Kilauea. Occasionally little puffs of smoke are seen coming from the sides and from the floor of the crater there is a wavy motion of hot air.

HUGHES GOT SILVER FOR HIS WEIGHT

H. Hughes, who recently won his weight in silver in an Examiner competition, received a check a few days ago from the paper for \$1700. Mr. Hughes, who is connected with the mechanical department of the Hawaiian Electric Works, was asked yesterday concerning the matter and replied:

"Oh, yes, I got my money all right. I received a check for \$1700 and sent them a receipt for the money. I had expected the whole thing would bring me into all kinds of newspaper notoriety, and expected also that they would ask for my photo and peddle it. I am glad to say, however, that this was not expected of me, for I dislike getting into the papers in this way."

Chinaman's Ribs Broken.

An aged Chinaman, who drives a laundry-wagon, met with a bad accident in Manoa Valley on Monday resulting in his being taken to the Queen's Hospital for the treatment of three broken ribs and other bruises. It is also believed that he is injured internally.

The man was putting some clothing into the wagon when the horse turned about. The wagon, being at the time on a slanting portion of Manoa road, overturned and caught the Chinaman under it. He was taken out in an unconscious condition.

Monanua Released.

Monanua, who was committed to the Insane Asylum several days ago on complaint of the Board of Trustees, was discharged today. Dr. Emerson examined him and decided that he was not a candidate for the asylum. Dr. Emerson, who is a friend of Monanua, has been friendly with a strong appeal for his release.

Active efforts are being made to get the man out of the asylum. It is believed that he will be released soon.

POLISH NOBLEMAN'S VISIT TO KILAUEA 66 YEARS AGO

With the old spelling of "Kilauea," the Spectator, a Honolulu magazine of 1838 "conducted by an association of gentlemen," has the following account of a visit to the Volcano of Count Strzelecki, a Polish nobleman:

My Dear Sir,

Your kind request to supply the valuable publication of the Spectator, with an account of my visit to the Volcano of Kilauea on Hawaii, both pains and flatters me; for I regret much that my limited stay here, the daily current and accumulating objects of new and interesting inquiries render any circumstantial description of it really impossible to me. A few facts, and fewer observations which a hasty and rough sketch brings forth, is all I am able for the moment to supply you with. I cannot even attempt to give you the slightest idea of the impressions which the awful sublimity of the volcano produced upon my imagination; that part of our being does not yield as easily as memory—it does not reproduce sensations; the rapture—the enthusiasm once gone by, is lost forever.

What I remember, and long shall recollect, as showing the mighty influence of mighty objects upon me, are the difficulties I had to struggle with, before my eye could be torn away from the idle, vacant but ecstatic gazing with which I regarded the great Whole, down to the analytical part of the wondrous and unparalleled scene before me; I say unparalleled, because having visited most of the European and American volcanoes, I find the greatest of them inferior to Kilauea in intensity, grandeur, and extent or area.

The abrupt and precipitous cliff which forms the N. E. wall of the crater, found, after my repeated observations, to be elevated 4,104 feet above the level of the sea—overhangs an area of 3,150,000 square yards of half-cooled scoria, sunk to the depth of 200 yards, and containing more than 328,000 square yards of convulsed torments of earth in igneous fusion, and gaseous fluids constantly effervescing—boiling—spouting—rolling in all directions like waves of a disturbed sea, violently beating the edge of the caldrons like an infuriated surf, and like surf spreading all around its spray in the form of capillary glass which fills the air, and adheres in a flaky and pendulous form to the distorted and broken masses of the lava all around; five caldrons each of about 5,700 square yards, almost at the level of the great area, and containing only the twelfth part of the red liquid; the sixth caldron is encircled by a wall of accumulated scoria of fifty yards high, forming the S. S. W. point—the Hale mau mau of the natives to which the bones of the former high chiefs were consigned—the sacrifices to the goddess Pele offered—the abyss of abysms, the children of caldrons—exhibiting the most frightful area of about 300,000 square yards, bubbling red hot lava—bubbling incessantly its level sometimes rising the long curled waves with broken masses of cooled crust on one side of the horrible laboratory—sometimes, as if they had made a mistake, turning back with spouting fury and a subterranean death rattle of a sound more infernal than anything I could ever have dreamed of. The whole scene was a most magnificent and sublime display of the power of the volcano.

With the greatest respect and consideration, believe me, my Dear Sir, Your most obedient servant, PAUL EDMUND DE STRZELECKI. To the Rev. J. D. H. Honolulu.

Dr. Duerdon of the University of Michigan, who is now in the islands collecting corals for the Carnegie Institution, is on the Kilauea side of the island with Montague Cooke, whose boat was sitting in a cove of more gathering coral specimens from the reefs.

high—there torn asunder, dispersed, cracked, or remoulded—everywhere terror, convulsion—mighty engine of nature—and nothingness of man!

No where does the solution of the great problem of volcanic fires by Sir Humphrey Davy, receive a more palpable illustration than here; the access of the water to the ignited masses of these minerals of alkaline and earthy bases, by which that great philosopher explained the convulsions of volcanic fires, is displayed here in most pertinent, most awful effects. It is only to those millions of vents all around the crater, through which the superabundance of steam escapes—to the millions of fissures through which the sulphurous and sulphuric acids liberate themselves from beneath, that the preservation of Hawaii from utter destruction, by the expansive force of steam and gasses, can be ascribed.

The nature of the volcano, with its uncommonly intense heat, and so many wide and easy openings, is, to elect nothing without alteration, and to subsume every variety of substance which the concomitants of the volcanic fires embrace. Thus, here is the rare volcanic glass in capillary forms, and many perfect vitrifications; the murmur of ammonia in effluence, often conchoidal, often in elongated hexahedra—and in one single instance, even in that rare form of a cubic crystal; thus, the sulphur of arsenic, both as realizer and ornament; the sulphur itself in most beautiful incrustations, crystallized in cubic or truncated octahedrons; the petro aluminous of Sciofa, (Italy), or alkaline sulphate of alumine, imbedded sometimes in crevices of lava, sometimes in argillaceous earth; thus, the singular and rare cavernous lava, known hitherto to exist only in Iceland—its large tumefactions in blisters and bubbles, from a crust of the finest glass to an arch of four feet thick, forming caverns through which the superabundance of lava in the crater discharges itself, as through subterranean tunnels, in all directions of the island.

A profile imagination can find here a vast field for fanciful speculation on the origin, duration and probable or possible results of the continued operations of this frightful and gigantic volcano. Science will never tire in the study of Nature; but, alas! beyond what she sees, and what strict inductive forms allow her to conclude, she must stop—admire—bow and repeat. Sapientia hujus mundi stultitia est.

With the greatest respect and consideration, believe me, my Dear Sir, Your most obedient servant, PAUL EDMUND DE STRZELECKI. To the Rev. J. D. H. Honolulu.

DUERDON FINDS RARE REEF FOR CORALS

Dr. Duerdon of the University of Michigan, who is now in the islands collecting corals for the Carnegie Institution, is on the Kilauea side of the island with Montague Cooke, whose boat was sitting in a cove of more gathering coral specimens from the reefs.

WHO GETS CONVENTION?

Hilo Making a Strong Bid for the Plum.

The question of whether Hilo or Honolulu will get the Republican Territorial convention will be decided at a meeting of the Territorial Central Committee which has been called by Chairman Crabbe to meet at headquarters on Monday evening.

It is rumored that Hilo has more than a fighting chance for getting this year's convention, having made a strong bid for it. Once before Hilo tried to get the plum but failed. This time, however, it appears as if the wind was blowing in the direction of the Rainy City.

Representative E. Knudsen of Kauai is said to be in training for a Senatorship from the Garden Island.

Senator Cecil Brown, whose term of office expires before the coming election, is said to again be out in the field for re-election.

One of the efforts of the so-called "Good Government Club," formed by Paddy Ryan, is said to be to boost E. H. F. Wolters, father-in-law of Ryan, to the Legislature. Another man who is said to have the legislative bee buzzing in his bonnet is Singer, the baker, although no one is standing sponsor for him.

PALOLO FIRE RUNS INTO THE FORESTS

Acting Governor Atkinson and the Board of Agriculture and Forestry are much exercised over the fire on Palolo heights which started last Friday in the day-time and it had not ceased up to Monday when the Acting Governor went over the locality on horseback.

While the Acting Governor was calling the attention of the police department to the matter, asking that the High Sheriff ascertain who started the fire, a request was received from the Board of Agriculture to provide them with the law covering the destruction of government forest by fire, that the Board might take action.

The Acting Governor stated yesterday that fires on public lands must be stopped. They are too frequent and if some one is not punished there might yet ensue a fire of disastrous proportions.

"It is the desire of the government to protect our forests. This Palolo fire invaded the Palolo forests and has done great damage. I went over the place myself and found many places where the fire could easily have been stopped by one person. I don't understand why those interested in the lands there did not see that the fire was covered."

The police are investigating the matter. Mr. Atkinson is going to the estate of the late Hon. John Young to see if there is any evidence of negligence on the part of the estate.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY ACT COMMISSIONERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the City or the District of Columbia. Congress makes the laws and the Commissioners execute them. We have the most honest government; never have strikes, have a fine police and fire department and I believe the taxpayers in general believe they get a dollar's worth for every dollar they put in. They are well satisfied with that kind of government.

"I came to Honolulu to ascertain what the people here wanted at Washington. I think too much importance is placed on what Congress thinks about this question of County government. I think you ought to pass a bill satisfactory to the people here and let your own courts pass upon it. Your Delegate, Mr. Hatch and myself spent a whole day in the committee room of the Territories and the act was read. The members praised portions of it, especially the portions which related to safeguarding the officials and funds. But you cannot get a big crowd of men from different states with different views about internal governments to agree with you altogether. They do not understand about conditions here and soon the act would be loaded down with amendments. Let your courts pass upon the act. I think the local Supreme Court would pass upon it about the same as the United States Supreme Court would."

"If you should send the matter on to Washington I shall be glad to do everything possible for you before Congress within my power. I think you will find Congress willing to do what it can for the islands."

APPOINT OR ELECT?

Mr. Stewart presented the following views:

The difficulty lies here: Under the Organic Act can the people elect a board of Supervisors? Some citizens hold that under section 80 of the Organic Act the power of appointment lies exclusively with the Governor; and there is a fear that the Supreme Court may so hold.

Now, while I believe that this power applies exclusively to Territorial law, if this commission should draw an act providing that the people should elect the Board of Supervisors and the Supreme Court should decide that the provision for election is in conflict with the Organic Act, then our act would fall and we would lose County Government again. To such a result, I would not like to be a party.

The suggestion made tonight by W. O. Smith that the County elect a number of persons from whom the Governor would appoint is doubtful, because the provision would be a nullity in the sense that it could not bind the Governor. His power under the Organic Act could not be limited in this way. No mandamus would lie against him to restrict him to appoint from this number; and the nullity of the provision might affect the validity of the whole act; and the work of this commission would mark another failure in county government.

The suggestion by Mr. Rawlins at the last meeting that we draw the provision in an alternative way, that is providing for election and providing further that if the Supreme Court should hold against election, then the Governor should appoint, is doubtful from its uncertainty. Legislation should be definite and certain, and there seems to be danger in the proposition.

The life of the Board of Supervisors would lie in its method of creation. If that were held illegal, it seems to me that the whole board would fall, and there would be no board for the Governor to appoint.

It seems to me that a way out of this difficulty is this: Provide that any section may be nullified without carrying the whole out, then draw an act conceding the Governor's right to appoint the Board of Supervisors; then create a road board or road boards in each county to be elected by the people, giving them the right to expend public moneys in the care of the roads, etc. Then let an attack be made upon these boards, and if the Supreme Court should hold that they were legally constituted, the next legislature would then amend the County law and make the Board of Supervisors an elected body. If the Supreme Court should hold that the Governor should appoint these road boards, then we could go to Congress for an amendment of the Organic Act, and Congress would then take up the matter as it would then clearly appear that there is no other remedy open to the people.

Mr. Smith suggested calling the Boards of Supervisors a Council so as to get around the word boards.

ORGANIC ACT AGAIN.

Judge Dole said: "My idea is growing in this direction. The word board is used in its general sense. These provisions are for the Territorial government. Everything in the act, with the exception of this provision for County government, is a series of enactments for the carrying on of the Territorial government. I believe this section in regard to boards can be properly construed as belonging to the main, or Territorial, government, and I don't think it meant any other but the main government. It has no allusion to any government that may be created in the future. Think of the ridiculous and absurd condition we reach if we apply it the other way. There may be a little township in Puna which is to have a board of supervisors and to say that that board should be appointed by the Governor, sounds ridiculous and has no force, and I don't believe there is any possibility of our Supreme Court giving it any consideration at all."

Chairman Cooper: "I feel the same way. Our Supreme Court had the opportunity to decide that question but did not choose to take it up, making the test issue on other matters."

Judge Hale: "It is unfortunate that it was not done then."

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Morning Stars Defeated.

The Kahuluis defeated the Morning Stars at Wailuku on Sunday by a score of 8 to 7. This is the first defeat sustained by the Morning Stars since their organization two years ago.

Winston Was Thanked.

A complimentary letter was addressed yesterday by the Acting Governor to E. C. Winston, formerly a member of the Tax Appeal Board for several years. Mr. Winston was not reappointed this term as he intends to go away from the Territory to remain for an indefinite period. The letter was expressive of the thanks of the Acting Governor for the services rendered both to the government and to the people by the retiring member of the board.

Justice Frear and see what they have stored up there about the County Act we could easily steer our craft."

Mr. Honnell: "The personnel of the Supreme Court, and it is to be hoped that it is better than it was before, I endorse the views of Judge Dole as far as he expresses himself on section 80 of the Organic Act regarding the provisions made for the main government. He has expressed his views more fully than I could repeat."

Announcement was then taken in 1904 on Tuesday, August 1.